

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1820.

No. 17.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis. Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

**DAVID PRICE,**  
COPPER-SMITH.

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

**Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,**

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Payetteville, May 10, 1820. 15-6w

**20 Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber on the 20th of March last, a negro man named JIM, about forty years of age, near six feet high, light complexion, bow-legged, and very likely, had somewhat of an impediment in his speech, and a very good shoemaker. Jim had no cause for going off except for striking his overseer, for which he expected correction. The above will be given by me for the delivery of said Jim. If caught in Orange county, or forty if taken without the county and delivered to me.

Wm. Cain, Sen.

Hillsborough, May 10, 1820. 15-7c

**25 Dollars Reward.**

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of BOB, about twenty-seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black curly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on Napaureed Creek, May 16, 1820. 15-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.  
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whitel, deceased, vs. Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

April 26, 1820. 31-54w

**J. P. Sneed & Co.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

**GOODS,**

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, calicoes, bombazines, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flannelkerchiefs, caution crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

**SADDLERY,**

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hoghead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14-1f

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING**

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

**Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.**

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4-6m

**Traveller's Inn.**

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 1f-10

**Military Pensioners.**

FUNDS for the payment of the United States pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28.

**The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,**

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq.; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklenburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mistrap.

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5-3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronized throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

**Rural Economy.**

From the Connecticut Courant.  
ON SEEDS.

The friends of agriculture are pleased with any circumstance tending to its improvement. Among the most important is that relating to seeds. The difference between the best and poorest kind of vegetables, whether quantity or quality be considered, would afford the farmer a handsome profit. The frequent interchange of seed, and the selection of the best sorts, would soon gladden the face of nature. How many are there who live on land and pretend to be farmers, who have received, through a long line of ancestors, and preserved as a precious legacy, the knurled, water-hearted potatoe, and think their labor well rewarded with 40 bushels to the acre; when the new crosses, of the English white, the yam or blue kinds, would produce 300 with equal ease, and of a substance almost as farinaceous as the bearded wheat. The same observation may also be extended to almost all our seeds. With a soil adapted to the growth of every useful species of plant, and with the means of forming an immensity of compost and manure, our fields are meagre and often disgraceful to our country. A few individuals are exerting themselves to produce a better state of things; either by reading, or travelling, or the attention of friends at a distance, they are introducing varieties of seeds, both to benefit the raising of stock, and to add to the number of garden vegetables. The principal hope of success in the introduction and propagation of seeds must be from gardens: In them the soil is usually better and more sheltered than in open fields, receives more attention from the hoe, and will of course have a more ample chance to show its full excellence in raising plants. The variety of the best called MANGEL WURTZEL, which now often produces thirty tons of nutritious food to the acre, was first propagated in a rich soil, and there acquired the habit of large growth, in which, with proper treatment, it is still increasing; the same of the smooth parsnip, the large orange carrot, the drum head cabbage, and many others which are now considered the best growths. In New England we have gone on, generally, in the steps of our forefathers: the soils we used were standard and hereditary, and but few in number or variety; and at this time we are destitute of what the Europeans consider their most delicious viands.

The Broccoli is a variety of the cauliflower—the seeds should be sown in May, and will produce fine heads in October. It will continue, if planted in the cellar, to produce luxuriant heads in the winter. In the spring, if the stumps are planted, they will produce early and delicious sprouts. Holcus Bicolor, or Niger.—This has been partially cultivated in this vicinity for two years past, and in the judgment of the best farmers, may be made to produce 100 bushels to the acre; this is vulgarly called chocolate broom, and deserves particular notice as a substitute for chocolate, which it resembles surprisingly in color and all its best qualities; it is likewise, when ground, a highly farinaceous food, superior to buckwheat for domestic purposes, and in promoting the growth of poultry and stock, is not inferior to Indian meal.

Millet.—Its luxuriant growth, and nutritive qualities, render it an object well deserving cultivation. I might proceed to instance varieties of seeds, but at present forbear; closing my remarks with one sentence, in which I believe the most incredulous will concur:—“Those plants which will produce the greatest quantity of farinaceous food to the acre, will afford the most profit to the farmer; as they will enable him to increase the number of his stock, the quantity of manure, and will promote the general improvement of his land.”

From a late London paper it appears that a new and easy method has lately been discovered in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed; the fly preferring to feed on the radish plants will in such a case leave the turnip plants unmolested.

One of the most effectual methods of preventing the ascent of insects on fruit trees, in the spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrustated by the warmth of the atmosphere, and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior

for a considerable length of time, and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

It is a fact well ascertained, that when apple trees are in bloom, if the farina be gathered from the blossoms of a tree bearing sour fruit, and scattered on those of a tree bearing sweet, the apples produced by these blossoms will partake of the flavor of both trees. In this way the flavor of fruit may be changed for the better—a matter worthy of note, though perhaps not very profitable in practice.

**How to kill Caterpillars.**

Take of salt petre one ounce, sugar of lead 10 grains, unsaltered lime 3 lbs. to this add 2 gallons of water, simmer it over a slow fire for one hour, and wash the trees with it once a day for a week.—This composition I have never known to fail. AN OLD GARDENER.

The following extract from a late number of the Edinburgh Review, forms a part of the notice of “Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States,” and is amusing at least, if not true:

“We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasure to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light or locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material, and taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of men; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride; at bed or at board, couchant or levant we must pay! The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid 7 per cent. into a spoon that has paid 15 per cent. flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent. makes his will on an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid an hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent. besides the probate. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more!”

From the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, (Pa.) sent his daughter on horseback to that town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of one hundred dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and escorted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanor had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side, started off with her. His owner fired a pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

As this story is somewhat wonderful, I enclose you my name as a voucher for the truth of it, and am yours, &c.

**CONGRESS.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, May 13.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, from the committee of accounts, to whom was referred the report of the speaker, and his account, with the vouchers in support thereof, respecting the expenditure for furnishing the hall and offices of the house of representatives, made a report, which was read, and the resolution appended thereto was agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the house doth approve of the said expenditure, amounting to the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seven dollars thirty-seven and a half cents, and that it be certified to the treasury accordingly.

Mr. Storrs, from the committee on roads and canals, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled “An act for the appointment of commissioners to lay out a canal in the state of Ohio,” reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole, to which is committed the bill providing for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road.

The bill from the senate, granting to the state of Ohio the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of lands, the bill from the senate for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, were severally read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The bill from the senate to provide relief for sick and disabled seamen, was read a third time, as amended, and passed.

The engrossed bill to authorize the president of the United States to borrow three millions of dollars, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bills which were, in the session of last evening, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

TONNAGE DUTY ON FRENCH SHIPS.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels.

The first section of this bill provides, that, in lieu of the tonnage duty now paid on French ships or vessels, there shall be paid a duty of eighteen dollars per ton, on all French ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, any act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, *However*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the extension of the provisions of the act, entitled “An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between the goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States,” to French ships and vessels, and the goods imported therein, whenever the government of France shall accede to the provisions of the act above referred to.

Sec. 2. That the tonnage duty, laid and directed to be paid by this act, shall be collected and paid according to the provisions of the act, entitled “An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,” passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 3. That this act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Mr. Newton, the chairman of the committee of commerce, gave a brief exposition of the causes which rendered expedient the passage of this bill. The documents laid before congress on the subject, he said, shewed that all attempts at negotiation on it had failed. The policy of the United States had been just and liberal: we had offered every thing that could be offered, on terms of reciprocity, to induce France to abandon her policy, so injurious to our commercial and navigating interest. We had offered her the same terms as had been accepted by Russia, by the Netherlands, by the Hanseatic cities; but we had offered it in vain.

He was very sorry, he said, that it became his duty now to advocate a policy which was abhorrent to his mind—that of restrictions on commerce. He was happy that our government had shewn to the nations of the world the example of placing commerce on the most liberal footing; but, as France had refused to reciprocate that liberality, it has now become our imperative duty to come back, in regard to France, to the policy which she herself pursues. In consequence of her illiberality in this respect, we are compelled to resort to the mea-

sure now under consideration. She is now in possession of a positive advantage over us, by her regulations. Will she voluntarily give it up? It has been already shown that she will not; and she will continue to refuse to give it up, until she finds that, by persisting in it, she has subjected her own commerce to inconvenience. In order, therefore, to enable the president of the United States, between this time and the next session of congress, to negotiate with the French government to some effect, it was necessary to pass this bill. There is in the bill a provision that, if the French government feels disposed to enlarge its policy in regard to us, all restrictions on her commerce in our ports will be done away, and her vessels will be placed on the same footing in the ports of the United States as those of Great Britain now are. If we do not resort to this measure, the door of negotiation will remain, as it now is, shut in our face. These considerations being taken into view, he hoped the committee would see the necessity of passing this bill.

Without further debate, the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill to confirm claims to land in the state of Illinois, passed through the usual forms, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the senate, to erect a light house on one of the Isles of Shoals.

To this bill several amendments were made, which we cannot here particularize; and the bill, as amended, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill "to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," (from Wheeling, where the Cumberland road now ends, to the east bank of the Mississippi) passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by yeas and nays, 74 to 35; and the bill was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate for concurrence in an amendment thereto made in this house.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from George F. Strother, resigning his seat in this house as one of the representatives for the state of Virginia. On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

**Resolved**, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the house of representatives, at the next session of congress, what alterations or modifications, if any, are required, in the several acts of congress, fixing the fees and emoluments of the collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs; and also, a plan for compensating such officers according to the services respectively performed by them.

The bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Chippewa nation of Indians, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

And the house adjourned to meet at nine o'clock on Monday.

Monday, May 15.

Soon after meeting this morning, the house on motion of Mr. Sergeant, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill from the senate, in addition to the acts providing for the better organization of the treasury department.

The bill having been reported to the house, a motion was made by Mr. Crowell to postpone the further consideration thereof to the first day of the next session; which was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time; and was subsequently read a third time, passed, by yeas and nays, 89 to 14, and returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendments.

The loan bill was returned from the senate with amendments, the object of which was to increase the authority to borrow to five millions instead of three, and to strike out what relates to the surplus of the sinking fund, and to the funding of the Mississippi stock.

Mr. Smith, of Md. who regarded the amendment as going to do covertly what the bill proposed to do openly, moved that the house disagree to the amendments, and ask a conference with the senate on the disagreement.

This was agreed to, and resulted in reducing the amount of the loan to three millions only, leaving the sinking fund to be untouched. (on the ground that congress would be in session early enough next session to provide the remaining two millions,) and expunging the section which authorizes Mississippi stock (now due and payable) to be subscribed to the loan.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, a resolution passed, requesting the secretary of the treasury to report to congress, at their next session, such officers of the revenue, as, on account of their inutility or from any other cause, may be dispensed with.

The house having got through the business before it—

Mr. Warfield, of Md. rose and observed, that although it had been customary, whenever there existed a disposition on the part of the house, by an unanimous vote to express their unqualified approbation of the course pursued by the speaker, to delay the expression of that opinion until the termination of the period for which he was elected, yet he was induced, on this occasion, to depart from that course, having distinctly understood that it was the intention of the speaker to decline the duties of the chair at the close of the present session. Any observations, said Mr. W. to enforce the justice and propriety of unanimously adopting the resolution, would be altogether superfluous. Every member of the house, in common with himself, had witnessed, during the present laborious and protracted session, the dignity, ability, and impartiality, with which the speaker had discharged the duties of his station; and he was persuaded there was not a member of that body to whom it would not afford the truest gratification to offer the small tribute of respect and approbation intended to be expressed in the resolution before them. Mr. W. then submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously:

**Resolved**, unanimously, by the house of representatives of the United States of America, That the thanks of this house be given to the honorable Henry Clay, speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.

The speaker then rose, and addressed the house as follows:

**Gentlemen**: The house of representatives has, on former occasions, honored me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued exertion of that zeal, for the fresh proof of your favorable sentiments towards me, in the resolution you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavor to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become endeared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, probably the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties; a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced; of the generous, and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years, to this house, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the watchful and faithful sentinel of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of your respective families.

Mr. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Van Rensselaer, having been appointed to wait on the president, reported to the house that the president had no further communication to make; and

The house adjourned to the second Monday in November.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRENCH PAPERS.

We continue our translations from late French papers, received by the Maria Theresa. The press is under such restrictions in France, that we cannot expect much satisfactory information as to the dangers which are believed by many to threaten that people, at the present time. Nor can we learn the actual state of public feeling. Enough, however, appears to render it certain that there is considerable disaffection, and a want of attachment to the government. And the highhanded measures adopted, show that Ministers are not without their apprehensions.

The little information we have from the German states, is neither clear nor satisfactory. It is to be feared that Germany will not be many years without her internal troubles. The revolutionary principles of France, or what is pretty much the same thing, the Radi-

calism of England, have been a long time planted in this country, but have been slow in spreading and taking root. The murder of Kotzebue was the first fruit; whether it will be the last remains to be seen.

When we look to Spain, however, the prospect is more cheering. The sunbeams of liberty have dispelled the gloom which lately overshadowed her, and have penetrated the deep and awful cells of the Inquisition. The whole nation, with a firm and steady step, are marching to liberty and glory, and have nearly attained the goal. When France was in pursuit of the same object, universal terror preceded her armies, and pillage and massacre followed in the train.—They liberated the people indeed—but they liberated their souls from their fleshy abodes! Not so in Spain. With the exception of the unfortunate affair at Cadiz, the cries of distress have not been heard—blood has not been shed—nor has the march of liberty been lighted by the conflagrations of towns and hamlets! What a noble example has here been set, from a quarter, too, where it was least expected! And if other nations in Europe, are to be revolutionized, let them follow this example.

All the accounts from Spain are most satisfactory, and from the Madrid articles we are pleased to find that the affair at Cadiz was an act of the soldiery alone—neither meditated, authorized, or known by the government.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Paris, March 29.

There is a report in circulation, that a disposition to revolt has been manifested among the troops in Prussia. Notwithstanding the extreme watchfulness of the government, the Spanish news is known to every one. Prussia has not forgotten that a constitution was promised her as a reward for her efforts in favour of national independence.—This constitution, announced in danger, refused after victory, is the object of all wishes. We are assured that some superior officers, sincere friends to the king, have recalled the promises made to the people, and have insisted on the necessity of fulfilling them. These officers, it is added, have been broken, and the troops have boldly called for them to be reinstated. We are ignorant of the consequences of this affair.

A journal announces as a report, but as one from a source worthy of confidence, that an explosion similar to that in Spain, threatens the kingdom of Italy. The movement commenced at Bologna, which was communicated to Milan. An unanimous wish for the independence of the country was manifested; and they demand for king the Archduke Regnier, and a constitutional government.

It is said Mina has intercepted a correspondence from Madrid, of the highest importance; and that he will not communicate it, but to the Cortes.

It is confirmed that agitation prevails at Portugal. The British pride, before which every one abased himself, excites at this day a daring indignation. The English are often publicly braved, and advised to relieve the country from their presence. We are assured distinguished persons have already been designated by an independent party, to propose to the Cortes at Madrid, a federation between the two people of ancient Iberia.

Madrid, March 21.

Yesterday we had a double fete at the court, to celebrate at the same time the birth day of the queen and the anniversary of the publication of the constitution. The grandees, deputies of the kingdom, foreign ambassadors, the court of justice, the prelates, the generals, and naval and military officers, have had the honour to compliment their majesties. The concourse of personages of distinction was prodigious. The usual salutes of artillery announced the solemnities of the day, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

The junta have required the dismissal of all who were of the seventy who petitioned for the overthrow of the Cortes.

We are assured the duke del Parque will not accept of the office of ambassador to Paris. His infirmities oppose it. This is a loss, as he would have represented worthily his king and nation. It appears that for the moment there will be only a charge d'affaires at Paris.

It is doubted whether the count de Toreno will accept as ambassador to Berlin. Victim of persecutions the most furious, condemned to death, wandering in foreign countries, his property, which was considerable, had been sequestered, and now imperiously requires his attention. But M. de Toreno is yet young.

All the political chiefs (prefects) nominated by the Cortes, are restored to their offices.

The secretariat of the Cortes is also re-established. Its offices, seals, papers, and the original of the constitution have been restored to it. All the clerks are recalled to their posts.

We know not yet the true cause of the disastrous events of which Cadiz has been the theatre. It appears only certain that the ex-governor Valdes and general Campama have been the victims; but the people suffered much before they gained the victory. What augments the regrets of all honest men is

that these misfortunes might easily have been avoided.

The king's brother, prince Charles, has delivered an address of solicitation to the troops. He says that by them the throne of Alphonso and of Ferdinand will acquire a splendour that will efface the eclat of the most glorious epocha of the monarchy; and that Ferdinand VII, the founder of Spanish liberty, the father of the country, will become the most happy as well as the most powerful of kings, in supporting his power upon the indestructible basis of the love and veneration of the people.

Madrid is inundated with pamphlets, gazettes and handbills, which are showered on the people from every quarter.

The Journal of Valencia has taken for its motto, "God watches yet over Israel."

"Events in Spain," says the Gazette de France, "assume daily a more serious aspect; princes, brothers to the king, have been obliged to take the title of citizens. Several provinces still refuse to acknowledge the new constitution. The finances are in a deplorable state; the government has supplied itself with a little money by confiscating the wealth of some members of the Inquisition: but this resource is precarious, and the penury of the treasury will compel the adoption of general measures, of which it is impossible to foresee the results."

A Bordeaux paper of the 4th April, in speaking of the affairs of Spain, says—"The Spanish nation proceeds in the work of reformation, with a calmness which becomes a people determined to be free."

"Letters from Cadiz confirm the previous accounts of the tranquility of that city. The garrison have sworn to obey the constitution accepted by Ferdinand."

"The government is occupied in forming a corps of 20,000 men to support the new constitution of the nation, and to act against those who may disturb the peace of the nation. The prefects, sub-prefects, and municipalities are organized, and co-operate with the government in the maintenance of tranquility."

The following strange article is extracted from the Quotidienne; the substance of it is also noticed in the Constitutionnel:—

"On the 10th inst. arrived in Paris, Sir Charles Flint, an under secretary of state for the kingdom of Ireland. It is said, that he is charged with a very important mission to our government, relative to the commotions which prevail in a part of Ireland."

Private advices from Cadiz state that the stores and provisions of the expedition for South America had been re-landed and immediately put to sale.

A letter from Paris mentions that a new mode of posting up incendiary papers had been discovered in France, by the detection of a man, in the act. He carried a little boy in a box like the magic lantern; and while he leaned against the wall as if to rest himself, the little boy drew back a slider, pasted on the paper, and shut himself up again; the man taking occasion to walk off to another resting place.

The different corps of Spain have been ordered to their respective provinces, as tranquility had been established in every part of the kingdom.

London, March 31.

The floating chapel in the Thames appears to grow in the affections of the sailors. The novelty of a floating chapel having subsided, the people from the shore do not appear on board as formerly; but the number of sailors, for whom the chapel was intended, increases to replace them. On the last Sunday morning the congregation consisted of between five and six hundred sailors, and between two and three hundred in the afternoon. Such a scene is as admirable as it is novel; and while there continues to be such attendance on the public service of God, there cannot but be good ground to expect important and beneficial consequences to seamen, and to society generally.

Extract of a letter received at Newburyport, dated Gibraltar, April 10.

"Since I have been in Spain, I have been in the prison of the inquisition at Barcelona; a mere recital of a thousandth part of the horrors of which, would make any person's blood curdle in their veins. When the revolution took place at Barcelona, the mob rushed upon the holy office, broke open all the prisons, and gave liberty to the captives. The inquisitors fled, or they would have been sacrificed by the populace. The building is partly torn down, and will soon be entirely demolished. It was by special permission of the new governor that I was permitted access to the building, and to visit the prison before its demolition. The Catholics begin to see by what vile and base arts they have been imposed upon. The mob entered the holy office after having released the prisoners; found all the records, and proceedings of the same for 300 years past, and on the impulse of the moment threw every thing into the street. I presume there were, at least, three large cartloads of papers contain-

ing the trials, and records of judgments and executions—they were gathered up by the multitude and carried in every direction, so that almost every person in the city of Barcelona has more or less of them; and such enormities have been developed as never entered into the mind to conceive. My time does not admit of a more minute detail.

I feel more deeply impressed with the idea that Americans do not sufficiently appreciate the blessings of a free republican form of government. Nor is it so wonderful that this nation should now simultaneously resolve to throw off their shackles, as that they should for so long a period have been content to wear them."

New York, May 16.

The fast sailing ship Hector, capt. Gillender, arrived last evening, in 32 days from Liverpool. Capt. G. has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 12th, and London to the 10th April, inclusive, also, Lloyd's Lists to the 8th.

Some further disturbances had taken place at Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, &c. At no time, since the beginning of radicalism, had there been such a general apprehension from that quarter. Serious alarms existed at Manchester, and troops were ordered there to prevent an expected riot.

At Glasgow, Paisley, and all the neighboring country for 12 miles round, placards were placed on the walls, addressed to the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling upon them to come forward immediately, and effect by force a revolution in the government, and enjoining the manufacturers to abstain from work from the 1st of April. All the weavers and other workmen in Glasgow, Paisley, and the neighboring country, immediately struck work, and the streets were covered with crowds of the idle and discontented. The magistrates of Glasgow had offered a reward of 500*l* and the government a further reward of 500*l* for the author or printers of these inflammatory papers. The troops were in motion, and some skirmishing had taken place. Several had been killed and others wounded. At the last accounts, the weavers in Glasgow and Paisley had generally returned to their looms, as the want of leaders deprived them of all confidence, and the power of the military pointed out to them the hopelessness of their cause.

On the 8th, a crowd assembled at Greenock, to witness the arrival of 5 prisoners who were brought in from Paisley, at 5 in the afternoon, by the Port Glasgow volunteers. When the volunteers were returning, they began to insult and pelt them with stones and mud.

The volunteers fired two shot which only exasperated them the more. The party were then obliged to fire in earnest, and continued a running fire till they got out of Cartside. Nine of the wounded were taken to the hospital, of whom four had died, and the rest dangerous; five more were killed in the town. Twenty in all were killed and wounded. They tore down the iron railing of a house, and with the arms thus procured, preceded by a piper, in the evening, set off to attack Port Glasgow—but, after proceeding to the house of Mr. Gemnell, the mob returned. They broke open the doors of the bride-well, and set at liberty the radical prisoners, but none others. Next morning all was quiet—though lurking parties were seen about the outskirts.

Accounts from Madrid were to the 28th March. A royal ordinance of the 22d fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th of July; they will consist of 140 members for the peninsula, and 30 deputies for America, selected from the Americans residing in Spain. A private letter states—"Terror is general. The revolution or death, is the order of the day. We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages."

None of the foreign ministers at Madrid had congratulated the king on his acceptance of the constitution, who wait for instructions from their courts—the American minister alone excepted, who did not wait for orders. *Gaz. de France.*

Paris, April 6.

The editors of the Minerva have been condemned by the tribunal to pay a fine of 13,000 francs, for not having submitted to the stamp law. No appeal can be made.

We have received letters from Spain, which, though not so late as previous advices, give a more minute and interesting detail of events at the capital, during the revolution, than we have yet seen; the following are extracts.

Norfolk Herald.

March 17.

"The sensations in Madrid assumed a serious aspect in the latter part of February, when the accounts from Galicia and other places, left no doubt of a tremendous combination against the power of the present dynasty. The counsellors of the king, however, pertinaciously refused to listen to any overtures from the people, short of absolute submission, and the most vigorous orders were given to attack and destroy the rebels in arms. The court on one occasion, of a report of Joseph O'Donnell's having defeated the division of Riego, actually celebrated the news as

a signal victory achieved over an enemy, and the king himself was imprudent enough to express his joy at this account of one of his people assassinating another! On the 2d inst. the count Abisbal, who had been living in Madrid as a private individual, under the shade of royal displeasure, suddenly disappeared—on the 5th, at night, it was known he was at Ocaña, ten leagues from Madrid, on the road to Cadiz—At this place was stationed the regiment called "El Imperial Alexandro," commanded by Alexander O'Donnell, brother to the count—This regiment had been in camp at Valladolid, and was on its march to Andalusia, against the rebels—the disposition of the officers and men was, however, well known to be in favor of the constitution, and as soon as the count had prepared matters, he openly on the 4th declared for the constitution and swore it publicly, and was immediately joined by the officers, troops and men from all the neighborhood. He then occupied Toledo, where he was joined by many of the king's guards from Madrid—in one night 11 of his body guards. On the 4th, prior to this event being known, a royal edict was published, declaring Spain to be the most quiet country in Europe! On the 6th the fermentation became general in Madrid, and the count got so alarmed, that on the same day an order for calling the cortes was issued, and published on the 7th. This order was worded so ambiguously, that instead of calming the public mind it caused greater irritation, and it was finally agreed on the 7th, at night, that the king should swear the constitution, as sanctioned and declared by the cortes extraordinary in March, 1812, or be abandoned to the fury of the people! It was resolved, that all the troops of the garrison, about 8,000 men, including 6,000 guards, viz. the Spanish and Walloon guards, and the guardias de corps, or body guards, should assemble at 12 o'clock at night, in the garden of the Retiro, on the skirts of the city, and from thence send a deputation to the king, requiring him to sign and swear the constitution, or to inform him that they were, to a man, determined to join the insurgents—even those on duty at the palace, were to have marched away on his refusal. The king was thus left to about one dozen ignorant, stupid counsellors, of which the duke del Infantado was at the head. Gen. Ballasteros, who had been sent for, and who had arrived two days before from his banishment at Valladolid, (where he had been ever since 1815,) was appointed, on the 6th, General of the troops in Madrid, denominated the army of the centre. About 9 o'clock of the 7th, he informed his majesty of the resolution taken by the army. In this situation the king found himself compelled to issue his decree and resolution of swearing the constitution of 1812. With this decree the minds of the people became more tranquil. On the 8th the king rode out with his brothers and their wives—he appeared excessively sullen, but was received by a large concourse of people with "vivas." His brother Charles, who had constantly opposed every thing like concession, was treated with the greatest indifference, whilst the other brother, Francisco, who had always supported the cause of the people, was received with enthusiasm—his carriage was stopped, and the people wished to drag him in triumph.—The most singular part of the business is, that Francisco by the adoption of the constitution of 1812, loses all succession or right to the throne, being declared illegitimate—consequently he had all to lose; but he certainly acted the most prudent part.

"The 9th passed away; on the 9th the people finding that no changes had taken place in the counsellors of the king, nor any steps taken to re-establish the authorities pointed out by the constitution, and alarmed by the report that a counter revolution was intended, and that money had been spread amongst the people assembled before the palace, it being court day, and just as the court was breaking up, insisted on an immediate compliance with their demands. Two alcaldes constitutionales were appointed, and came down the main palace staircase to proceed to the city hall, to be sworn in—they were, however, stopped before the palace, under the windows and in sight of his majesty, and there was a moment when it was expected one of them would be assassinated. The old marquis of Hornos, who is considered a *servile*, and is also a relation of general Elío, who has rendered himself infamous by his inhuman conduct, when captain general of Valencia, then presented himself. The people declared they would have no such men in office—in fine, the king was compelled to name others, which he did, and an edict was issued requiring them to celebrate the new state of things, by an illumination of the city for three nights.

"The alarm had become so general, and the want of confidence in the king and his counsellors so great, that nothing would satisfy the people, till a council was appointed to govern the kingdom, and to which the king was to be subject until the cortes could be called; and the king was compelled to accede. A decree was issued creating this junta of eleven persons, of which the cardinal Bourbon, archbishop of

Toledo, uncle to the king, and president of the regency in Cadiz in 1813, is president, and general Ballasteros, vice president. The people then insisted on the king's proceeding to the city hall, and in the public gallery swearing the constitution, which he did about 6 o'clock. The Gazette was then issued, but unfortunately it commenced in the royal manner, "el rey nuestra señor," (the king our lord.)—A committee from the mob proceeded to the royal printing office, and calling for all the unsold gazettes, publicly burnt them, and commanded the printer to have them republished in the constitutional form, viz: "Ferdinand by the grace of God and the constitution, king, &c."

"The obnoxious ministers were then dismissed. The duke of Macon, long time captain of the king's life guards, minister of his pleasures, and an ardent favorite, was also dismissed, and the conde de Castel Ferrero, at present general of Estramadura, appointed in his stead. Many called out for the head of Alagon, but the king on this occasion proved his real affection for the duke. It is pretty well known that Alagon never meddled himself in politics, and could not, therefore, be answerable for that part of the follies committed. The king declared, that the duke of Alagon had never done any thing without his orders, that therefore he was responsible, and not the duke—that he was in his room, where he had been for two days unwell, and that he never could consent that a hair of his head should be hurt!

"One of the reports spread about on the night of the 8th, and circulated on the 9th, was that the duke of Wellington, had arrived to support the king's party, and such is the detestation the soldiers and people have of his name, that the fermentation produced by it, is almost incredible.

"All the troops in the garrison, commanded by gen. Ballasteros, swore to the constitution, in Madrid, on the 10th, in the public walk called the Prado.

"The city was all life, and every moment brought accounts of the provinces having spontaneously adopted the same measures—a general amnesty has been declared in favor of all persons in confinement and banished on account of their political opinions, and it may be no unwelcome intelligence in the U. S. to learn that the Americans taken in the insurgent service of S. America are included, and, it is believed, will shortly be released."

A friend has favoured us, says the Norfolk Herald, with the following extracts of a letter received by him from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Congress, dated

"Lintin Island, 50 miles S. of Canton, 4th January, 1820.

"Please inform—that these villainous Chinese have treated us with every possible indignity and inhospitality. In the first instance they refused us every species of supply, and necessity compelled us to procure them from those who were hardy enough to bring them alongside at night in defiance of the interdiction.

"We were forbidden to visit Canton, or pass the Bocca Tigris. We have been compelled to take passage in a Chinese boat, and leave the ship at such time as would enable us to pass their batteries and gun-boats under cover of night, or take advantage of vessels bound to Canton. Our own boats were not allowed to enter the mouth of the river, as they would be fired on the moment they came within gun-shot; and although ten minutes active application of our broadsides would leave scarcely a stone standing of their whitewash walls, we are compelled to put up with the indignity of their contemptible threats, and doubt not the poor devils really think they have effectually alarmed us.

"Our case is not however singular as regards the restrictions and indignities they impose on us, for they treat all foreign vessels of war in the same manner. There has been one or more instances of English men of war forcing their way into the river, and hammering the rascals soundly, and it would afford us a great deal of satisfaction to show them similar marks of respect; but the pacific motive of our visit will not allow us that pleasure.

"Our supplies are at this time furnished from Macao, by permission of the Mandarin, which they consider a great indulgence.

"We get under way to-morrow for Macao, and in a few days sail for Manila, which I am told is a most delightful place—After this shabby country any rendezvous will be agreeable."

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 31.

On Friday last, the justices of this county elected John F. Forest, Esq. to be state's attorney, and Thomas Clancy, Esq. sheriff, for the ensuing year.

We understand that commodore Charles Stewart, of Pennsylvania, recently returned from the command

of the Mediterranean squadron, in the Franklin 74, has been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, a member of the board of navy commissioners, vice commodore Stephen Decatur, deceased.

[The salary authorised, by law, for this office is \$3,500 dollars, per annum.]

Commodores Rodgers and Porter have left the city on a trip to Norfolk. It is suggested that arrangements are making preparatory to definitively fixing upon a scite suitable for a naval depot. [Gazette.]

We understand that captain Ridgley has been appointed to the command of the United States' frigate Constellation, lying at Norfolk; and that captain R. T. Spence succeeds captain Ridgley as commanding officer on the Baltimore station. Ib.

John Mulhony, late a captain in the United States' army, has been appointed, by the president, with the consent of the senate, United States' consul at Tangier, in the kingdom of Morocco, vice James Simpson, deceased.

[An annual salary of 2,000 dollars is, by law, attached to this consularship.] Ib.

The act laying a new tonnage duty on French vessels, had passed the senate and received the approbation of the president.

New-Orleans, April 26.

General Wilkinson has been put in nomination for mayor of the city of New Orleans; and in order to make him eligible the legislature of Louisiana have passed an act dispensing with the qualification of a year's residence.

Burlington, (Ver.) May 12.

In consequence of the unusual dry season, and the very strong south wind of Friday last, this and the neighbouring towns, were alarmed by the rapid progress of fires, which had been previously set in fallows and lots; thousands of acres of timbered and other lands including the fences, are burnt. In many places the progress of the fire was so rapid, that apparently no human means could prevent its sweeping fences, buildings, and every dry substance in its range. There are many buildings burnt.

Carthage Bridge.—It is with regret we state, that this magnificent structure is in ruins. The arch fell on the 2d inst. leaving the works on each end still standing and uninjured. It had been repeatedly passed during the day on which it fell, by heavy loaded teams and persons on horseback; fortunately none were upon it at the time it gave way.

This bridge was probably not exceeded by any work of the kind in the world, in the length of the arch, or its height. The chord of the arch was 352 feet in length—the crown of it 196 feet from the bed of the river; it contained 69,513 feet of timber, besides 64,620 feet of plank, &c.

Montreal, April, 26.

Life Preserver.—A tin-smith, by the name of Wisely, residing in this city, has recently manufactured an article named Butler's Patent Life Preserver, which has for many years been found so useful in preserving human life from accidents by water, as to have been largely exported to most parts of the British empire. It is a circular tin tube, intended to pass under the arms, round the body, to which it is attached by leather straps passing over the shoulders; opening at the front and jointed at the back, in order that it may fit exactly and be easily put on.—Lest in case of shipwreck, it may be broken, and the water rushing in destroy its buoyancy, it is divided into several compartments, each separated by a partition; two of which, remaining uninjured, are (says the artist,) sufficient to float conveniently the wearer. The price is six dollars.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has promoted the translation, printing or distribution of the Scriptures, or portions of them, in one hundred and twenty-seven languages and dialects. Recorder.

We are sorry to state, that the letters from Gibraltar this morning, mention the increased spirit of animosity between the 64th regiment and the officers of the American squadron. One letter, after giving some account of the late duels, and the further proceedings as to the

challenges, mentions, that the governor had suggested, to the American commandant the propriety of American vessels of war not entering the port. This, it was said, had been acceded to, and the squadron was in consequence ordered to depart. [Courier.]

Despatch of business.—On Monday last a young lady attended the county court of Chesterfield, for the purpose of choosing a guardian. The guardian was chosen, and consented forthwith to his own union with his fair ward. A licence was immediately issued, and the happy pair became man and wife before they left the spot. Fair ladies! go ye and do likewise. Pet. Intel.

The large chandelier which fell in the house of representatives on Friday evening last, was imported from England, and cost 1,300 dollars. It weighed nearly 1200 pounds.

The Salem Gazette, mentions that there is a pear tree in Danvers, in a flourishing condition, which was planted in 1628, by governor Endicott.

In seven of the eleven methodist conferences in the United States, exclusive of the New England conference, there has been added, since the month of June last, over eleven thousand members.

## ANOTHER SEIZURE.

The Atalanta steam boat, which formerly plied between Elizabeth Town Point and New York, forming part of the common stock or post chaise line, was seized on the 12th inst. by J. R. Livingston, esq. and is now lying at N. York; the Nautilus and Bellona, are now the only boats running, and evade the law by an exchange of passengers.

St. Johns, (N.B.) May 2.

A Comet, of immense magnitude, has been seen the two last evenings in a N. W. direction—the space it occupies in the heavens from the nucleus to the extremity of the tail, is 60 or 70 degrees.—The time of its appearance is about 10 o'clock. An astronomical gentleman has commenced his observations on the motion, &c. of this unexpected visitor.

Captains Costigan and Loomis, of the United States' schooners Louisiana and Alabama, have received an order from the marshal of the state of Louisiana, for the execution of eighteen pirates, now in jail at New Orleans, under sentence of death. These men are to be executed on board the above vessels, in the river opposite to the government house, at New Orleans, on the 25th May, instant.

Sunbury, (Penn.) May 11.

Singular preservation.—Two children last week, a son and a daughter of Mr. Valentine Smith, of Northumberland, were playing with some planks that lay along the shore, when the idea entered their heads that they would go sailing on one of them. They accordingly got on it, and one of them, having a small stick, pushed out into the current, which swept them immediately into deep water. They maintained their position on the plank for a considerable distance—at length the little girl fell off, but her brother succeeded in getting her on again, though she was rendered nearly helpless by the water. In this manner they floated down in the middle of the river about a mile, when they were providentially discovered by a Mr. Harrison, who, in his canoe, went to their relief. They must have been too much agitated by a sense of their danger to permit the flowing of tears, for they did not cry until they saw relief at their hands.—Considering how very unsteady a plank is in the water, and how little more weight on the one side than the other will cause it to turn over, we consider their preservation very singular.

Washington, Pa. May 8.

Our readers will see by the following letter, that Messrs. Leatherman and Ritchie, of Canonsburgh, after penetrating the earth 259 feet in search of salt water, have found water supposed to be sufficient to yield 75 bushels of salt per day. In addition to this, Messrs. M'Cook and company have also been boring for salt water, in the neighborhood of Canonsburgh, in two different places, and have found good water in both, but intend boring deeper. One of their wells is 317 feet deep. From what we learn, salt is expected to be manufactured at these works during the summer, in abundance. Who knows, but they may be as fortunate as the Zanesville folks; at all events, we wish them great success in their undertaking.

Extract of a letter, dated

Canonsburgh, 2d May, 1820.

Mr. Workman: Permit me to inform you that Dr. Leatherman and J. Ritchie and Co. having bored for salt, one mile west of Canonsburgh, near the stage road; after boring 250 feet in the rock, obtained, as we think, very good salt water. On sinking a cistern 10 feet,

and inserting a tube, the water rose 6 feet, and should it continue to flow as at present, it is supposed there would be sufficient water to yield 16 bushels of salt per day.

A noble act.—We have read with pleasure, an account published in the Asiatic Mirror, of an American merchant, of Prince of Wales Island, having acquired a handsome independence, after a residence there of 16 years—and of his benevolence towards the poor debtors confined in jail, by paying their debts, and liberating them, which amounted to four thousand dollars, and enabled him to set free from prison sixteen persons.

Greensburgh, (Penn.) May 5.

LAW CASE.—*Jack vs. Maus.* The plaintiff brought suit against defendant for a rifle gun, which defendant had exchanged for a horse. The defendant insisted on the bargain being annulled, on the ground of a special agreement, that if he did not like the horse, he should be returned within a stipulated time. The cause was referred to arbitrators, who awarded, that the plaintiff should take back the horse, and the defendant his gun, the spectators pay the drink, and the justice, the cost of arbitrators.—Judgment on the award—parties satisfied.

## MARRIED.

On Saturday the 27th instant, by John Blackwood, esq. Mr. Thomas D. Adams to Miss Harriet Hunt, daughter of John Hunt, deceased, all of this county.

## NOTICE.

MY pocket book was stolen out of Jacob Riley's drawer in the month of March, 1819, containing a note on Joseph Anderson for twenty dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said note, or the said Anderson from making payment to any person but myself, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

William Burch.

May 30, 1820.

17—3w

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note executed by myself, to Zachariah Herndon for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, due about Christmas next, with interest from the date, and dated sometime about the 9th of February last, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it.

Brooks Corn.

Orange, May 12, 1820.

17—3w

## NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, being the day preceding the Commencement, the

## HOUSE AND LOT,

late the property of James Ward, and marked No. 1 in the plan of said town of Chapel Hill. The lot is conveniently situated, and the house contains a good store room, with all necessary improvements and out houses.

Pleasant Henderson.

Chapel Hill, May 19.

16—3w

## Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality,  
Brown and loaf Sugar,  
Molasses,  
Good old Rum,  
New England ditto,  
French Brandy,  
Sherry and Malaga Wine,  
Porter and Cordial,  
Imperial Tea,  
Ditto in casketers of two pound each, superior quality.  
China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,  
Liverpool, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware,  
Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds,  
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d.  
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,  
Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,  
Pepper and Spice,  
Writing and Letter Paper,  
Pots and Ovens,  
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.  
No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22.

16—4v

## NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co., the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c. Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and  
James S. Smith.

May 6.

14—1c

## BLANKS

of various kinds,  
for sale at this office.

From the Northern Whig.

## LOVE.

Love is my theme—a theme full often sung  
By inexperienced bards, who vainly try  
To solve its subtle power: and among  
Them all, not one has done it: therefore I  
Shall prove that love (as you will plainly see),  
Is "love, still love," whatever else it be.

Love's power is various, as its subjects are,  
And full as indescribable likewise:  
It has a strange effect upon the fair,  
And taught a fool once to be wondrous wise;  
And also once, against all sense or rule,  
It made a wise man a prodigious fool.

Its strange effects upon the mind are seen  
In this—it makes the reverend maid in years  
Ape the infantile graces of sixteen;  
And pert Miss Sixteen, when in love, appears  
Enrapt in bliss, or sunk in melancholy,  
And laughs and talks—to show her teeth and folly.

Love, in a head w ere brains had never been,  
Gain'd footing, and the owner warmly burn'd  
To make his love known to the fair, and when  
He did so, and found out 'twas not return'd,  
He dropp'd pursuit—the action stood alone,  
The only wise thing he had ever done.

Not so the man of brains,—he also loved,  
And loved intensely—meeting a rebuff,  
And hopeless that his mistress could be moved,  
As though his failure were not bad enough,  
He shot himself, when passion had the rule,  
And proved that love had made him quite a fool.

Love in a nondescript, too, sometimes rages,  
(Its operations there are odd as can be);  
I saw one lab'ring under its last stages—  
(Said nondescript is sometimes call'd a dandy)—  
He swell'd and raged with divers puffs and flings,  
Until it broke his heart! not—correct strings!

Love has an attribute call'd ecstasy,  
Which to describe no one should rudely  
dash on;  
The task were never undertook by me,  
But that myself have felt the "tender passion!"

And she I truly loved was kind, and we  
Were doubly bless'd in loving mutually.

An hour propitious came; no longer coy,  
I seized her willing hand to squeeze it, and  
She scream'd—but "mark me!" not a scream  
of joy—

She scream'd—(ah, me!) she scream'd, you  
hurt my hand!  
There was a cooling magic in these words to  
sever

Our hands and hearts—that did it, and for  
ever!

All, on this theme of love, that hath occur'd,  
I've stated all—its ups, downs, ins and outs,  
And hope my readers, if before they've err'd  
Upon this subject, now will drop their  
doubts,

And own that love (and thus agree with me),  
Is "love, still love," whatever else it be."

YORICK.

From the National Advocate.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have often persuaded myself, that  
half the ills of life are imaginary, and  
that patience and philosophy can  
smooth the other half so as to blunt  
their keen and cutting edge. Now, a  
good temper—what a charming sedative  
it must be in misfortune, and how de-  
lightful it is in prosperity; for although  
some believe that the wealthy have no-  
thing to fret and worry them, yet it al-  
ways appeared to me that your rich,  
high fed and highly fashionable, are the  
most capricious, splenetic, techy creatures  
on earth: if the wind rustles their silk  
curtains, it discomposes their nerves—  
and if the tom cat steals in the parlour,  
and paws fondly on the mistress, her  
flesh begins to creep, and then they  
wash her temples with cologne water, to  
recover her from the shock. Patience  
and a good temper "teaches us rather  
to bear those ills we have than fly to o-  
thers we know not of."

In my neighbourhood lives a very  
clever fellow, by the name of Nic Ho-  
neywood: he is by occupation a mer-  
chant—that is, he owns ships and sells  
sugar and molasses, and is accounted a  
smart, active man in business. As it is  
the fashion for merchants to live like  
nobles, and spend twice as much as they  
earn, Honeywood took a fine house and  
married a fine wife. She was young,  
handsome, and had a fortune of \$20,  
000, for which she gave herself 20,000  
airs. Nic is a very hospitable man; and  
meeting me, one day last week in Wall-  
street, he insisted upon my going home  
to dine with him in a friendly way. Al-  
though I do not altogether admire this  
sanctimonious hospitality, and would ra-  
ther have a day's notice in advance, yet  
I could not resist his intreaties: I had  
never seen his *cara sposa*, and we found  
her looting on a sofa in an elegant neg-  
ligee dress, and her pretty face was drawn  
up in many wrinkles; and she returned  
my salutations with a snappish, disdain-  
ful nod, which satisfied me something  
had ruffled the serenity of her temper, if  
her temper was ever serene. So, my  
dear, said she, you have treated me very  
handsomely: here have I been dressed

since twelve o'clock, waiting for you to  
walk with me in Broadway, and look  
for certain patterns. My love, said the  
husband, with great humility, I was de-  
tained at the store, and have been very  
much hurried and fatigued with busi-  
ness. I don't care for that, said the spouse;  
I insist upon your keeping your appoint-  
ment with me, sir; here have I been  
moping up and down the house while  
the whole world is stirring. My dear,  
said he, I am very sorry that you have  
been disappointed; I did promise to walk  
with you, but I made the promise with-  
out reflection. Think for a moment,  
said he, while seating himself by her  
side, and taking her hand, on which he  
imprinted an affectionate kiss, think  
what unfavourable conclusions must be  
drawn from seeing a man of business  
gallanting his wife through a fashionable  
street at noon-day, entering a variety of  
stores, and cheapening a variety of ar-  
ticles of luxury—how would my credit  
stand on change? what opinion would  
men of business and industry have of me?  
I don't care, said the lady; I won't be dis-  
appointed—you have your pleasures;  
and I insist upon mine. So saying, she  
bounced up, jerked the bell rope, and,  
when the servant appeared, ordered  
dinner with a peremptory air.

My friend opened a book of drawings,  
to engage my attention, and hide his  
own confusion. Our dinner was equally  
unpleasant—the lady took occasion to  
find fault with every thing, and when I  
did myself the honor to drink her health,  
she replied with a slight nod of the head.  
In short, I soon terminated my unpleas-  
ant interview, fully satisfied that if for-  
tune was prodigal, nature had been nig-  
gardly in her gifts to this lady—that she  
squeezed too much acid in the cup of  
domestic bliss to render the draught pa-  
latable, and that a sweet temper, the  
greatest consolation in life, had been to-  
tally denied her. This is one of the blanks  
in matrimony, thinks I, as I took my  
leave;—there are thousands such in the  
wheel, and I do not know whether the  
risk is not too great to venture beyond  
the place of celibacy. Of all hideous  
spectacles, a handsome woman of a bad  
temper is the most revolting. An ugly  
face may be shaded with anger occasion-  
ally, without giving an additional gloom  
to the countenance; but, to see a storm  
arise on the smooth and placid brow of  
a beautiful woman—to see the hues of  
the lily, and the damask which nature  
has planted in her cheeks disappear,  
and the hectic glow of rage disfigure  
her face—to see her fair forehead arch-  
ed like the rainbow, puckered in angry  
folds, and her ruby lips quivering with  
indignation—to mark the mild melting  
beam of her blue eyes, transformed into  
the fierce glare of rage, and darting fire  
around her—to see nature thus grieved,  
is more than sufficient to rend asunder  
the ties of affection and happiness. I  
pity a man who has a scolding wife from  
my heart, because he is truly an object  
of pity—and, although a war of words  
or recrimination will not mend the mat-  
ter, yet I would recommend him to re-  
ceive these domestic gales with great  
patience and philosophy, and when the  
storm's up and raging, to take down his  
violin and play a favourite air, to thrum  
a few notes on the piano, or sing the old  
song from Araxerxes of "Let not rage  
the bosom firing," but to be always cer-  
tain before he resorts to this provoking  
defence, that he himself, has not, by bad  
conduct, created this unhappy temper  
in his wife.

Passing by the house of an acquaint-  
ance on my return, I saw his lady seat-  
ed at the window, and as the sun was an  
hour high, I entered to pay my respects.  
I found the table spread for dinner. My  
husband has not yet dined, said she, and  
I am waiting patiently for him—he is  
generally punctual—come, stay with me  
until he arrives—he has been riding to  
Harlem, or the neighbourhood, and will  
be here presently—ah, said she, here he  
is. I saw the husband alight from his  
horse; he was a man inheriting a large  
paternal estate, so large that he had no  
occasion to labour for his support, and  
he endeavoured to kill time by keeping  
horses and dogs, driving tandem, shoot-  
ing woodcocks, fishing for trout, and  
quarrelling with his wife, and was ac-  
counted a rich brute of a fellow. He  
entered the room, whip in hand, and  
giving me a hasty nod, threw himself at  
full length on the sofa. What, not dined  
yet? said he. No my love, I waited for  
you, said the wife. More than I did for  
you then, for I had my dinner at Har-  
lem—I wait for nobody, and I dare say  
you could pick a little without me. Come  
Roger, pull off my boots—the lady blushed,  
and looked at me as much  
as to say, pray excuse him, he knows  
no better. Well, why don't you order  
dinner for yourself? said the bashaw. I  
have no appetite my love, said the wife,  
and cannot eat alone. All airs—con-  
founded airs—you women wants currying  
occasionally.

Here the picture was reversed—I had  
just left a scolding wife and an amiable  
husband, and I now found myself in  
company with a riotous brute of a hus-  
band and an amiable patient wife—another  
instance of the vicissitudes of mat-  
rimony, exhibiting, at one glance, the  
want of attention to that important fea-  
ture of domestic happiness, a placid  
and serene temper. If candidates for  
matrimony would attentively consider  
the temper and habits of these they are  
about to espouse, instead of regarding

their fortunes and appearance; if they  
would scan their characters, instead of  
their accomplishments; if they would  
judge of the sterling value of the article  
for domestic purposes, instead of its fas-  
hion, their chances for happiness would  
be greater and more permanent. But  
while *prima facie* advantages are calcu-  
lated instead of those which nature,  
education, habits and family combine;  
while hasty, instead of deliberate deter-  
minations are made on the subject of  
matrimony; while young persons, near-  
ly strangers, run off to the parson, swear  
to "love, honor and obey," with the  
same facility as they would go to a ball;  
while such flippant steps are taken on  
a subject at once solemn and impressive,  
we must expect occasionally to hear of  
bad matches, unamiable habits, domes-  
tic unhappiness, separations and divor-  
ces.

HOWARD.

From the Connecticut Journal.

## THE OSAGE INDIANS.

So little is known to the great body  
of the community, concerning the coun-  
try and its inhabitants, beyond the Mis-  
sissippi, and so much interest has re-  
cently been excited by the Osage mis-  
sion, that most of our readers will be  
gratified with the least information con-  
cerning this nation of savages. In the  
years 1806 and 1807, lieut. Z. M. Pike  
accomplished an expedition from the  
mouth of the river Missouri, to the head  
waters of the Arkansas and the Rio  
Del Norte; and it is from his diary that  
we derive the few facts which we pro-  
pose to notice. Of all the numerous  
and powerful nations which inhabit the  
vast country bounded by the Mississippi  
on the east, by the Missouri and its  
tributary La Platte on the north, by the  
Yellow Stone or Red River on the south,  
and the Pacific on the west, the Osages  
seem, in many respects, the most eli-  
gibly situated, especially for learning  
and practising the arts of civilization.  
Their nation is composed of three vil-  
lages, two of which, and of these is the  
principal one, called the grand Osage  
village, are situated on the Osage river,  
at a small distance asunder. The other,  
the little Osage village, separated from  
the grand Osage about one hundred  
years ago, and their chiefs having ob-  
tained permission to lead forth a colony,  
moved to the Missouri, but after some  
years, finding themselves too hard pres-  
sed by their enemies, obtained permis-  
sion to return, and settled down within  
six miles of the original village. The  
third, not more than forty years since,  
moved on to the waters of Arkansas, in  
a southwesterly direction from the two  
former, and at the time of lieut. Pike's  
expedition, were becoming the most  
flourishing branch, owing to the great  
abundance of game in their vicinity.  
For this reason, lieut. P. thought it  
would be possible to effect a general  
emigration of the nation from the banks  
of the Osage river to the waters of the  
Arkansas, and that, if upper Louisiana  
is to be settled, it would become the in-  
terest of the United States to encourage  
their emigration. The reasons which  
appear to have induced this opinion, are  
very obvious. The banks of the Osage  
river, for a considerable extent on each  
side, from the mouth to its source, are  
represented as presenting in almost ev-  
ery respect a delightful country; invit-  
ing to civilized man, both in the excel-  
lence of its soil, and the abundance of  
its timber. Whereas, the country south  
is principally composed of prairies, and  
even the banks of the rivers, as well as  
other parts, have not wood enough to  
furnish fuel for more than a residence  
of 15 to 20 years. The course of the  
river is from the north-west to the  
north-east, and after traversing a very  
winding track of about seven hundred  
miles, it unites with the Missouri from  
one hundred and fifty to two hundred  
miles, (judging by inspection from the  
distance laid down upon the map) from  
the confluence of that river with the  
Mississippi. Following the current of  
the Osage river, the grand Osage vil-  
lage cannot be less than five hundred  
miles from its mouth, and if the map  
which we have examined does not de-  
ceive us, the grand village must be  
more than seven hundred miles beyond  
the Mississippi. This is a very loose  
estimate, and may vary considerably  
one way or the other, as it is difficult to  
judge with accuracy, merely by look-  
ing at the map. The distance, however,  
would probably be found more rather  
than less, upon an accurate estimate.

The Osages are considered by the  
natives south and west of them, as a  
brave and warlike people, but are not  
considered equal in battle to their north-  
ern brethren.

Lieut. Pike calls their government  
an oligarchical republic, where the  
chiefs propose, and the people decide  
on all public measures. The bulk of  
the nation consists of warriors and hun-  
ters, which are synonymous terms with  
them, and the remainder is composed of  
two classes, cooks and doctors. The  
latter of whom, likewise exercise the  
functions of priests and magicians, and  
have great influence on the councils of  
the nation, by their pretended divina-  
tions, interpretation of dreams, and their  
magical performances. The cooks are  
either for general use, or attached par-  
ticularly to the family of some great  
man." Distinguished warriors, who

have become old and infirm, having lost  
all their friends, frequently take up the  
profession of cooks, and are supported  
by the public or their patrons; they also  
act as town criers, to call the chiefs to  
councils and to feasts.

"The Osage lodges are generally  
constructed with upright posts, put  
firmly in the ground, of about twenty  
feet in height, with a crotch at the top;  
they are generally about twelve feet  
distant from each other; in the crotch  
of those posts are put the ridge poles,  
over which are bent small poles, the  
ends of which are brought down and  
fastened to a row of stakes of about five  
feet in height; these stakes are fastened  
together with three horizontal bars, and  
form the flank walls of the lodge. The  
gable ends are generally broad slabs,  
and rounded off to the ridge pole. The  
whole of the building and sides, are  
covered with matting, made of rushes  
of two or three feet in length and four  
feet in width, which are joined together,  
and entirely exclude the rain. The  
doors are in the side of the building, and  
generally are one on each side. The  
fires are made in holes in the centre of  
the lodge; the smoke ascending through  
apertures left in the roof for the pur-  
pose; at one end of the dwelling is a  
raised platform, about three feet from  
the ground, which is covered with bear  
skins, and generally holds all the little  
choice furniture of the master, and on  
which repose his honorable guests."

The Osages cultivate the soil so far  
as to raise large quantities of corn,  
beans, and pumpkins, which they man-  
age with the utmost economy, to make  
it last from year to year.—All the agri-  
cultural labor is, however, done by the  
women.

The humane policy adopted by the  
United States toward the Indian tribes,  
of reconciling their differences, and act-  
ing as mediator between them, has had  
a powerful influence upon the Osages  
of the grand and little village. Every  
preparatory step seems to have been  
taken for their reception of this mission,  
and it is to be hoped that their local sit-  
uation, their friendly understanding with  
the United States, and their anxiety to  
receive our missionaries among them,  
will conspire, with the blessing of God,  
to crown the labors of our missionaries  
with the most abundant success.

## HUSBANDRY.

The following extract is from the  
elegant *St. Pierre*. Speaking of the  
moral, as well as political advantages  
enjoyed by the industrious happy hus-  
bandman, he thus beautifully expresses  
himself:

"The culture of grain discloses to  
him many agreeable concerts with his  
fleeting existence. The direction of its  
shadow informs him of the hour of the  
day: from its progressive growth he  
learns the rapid flight of the season.  
He reckons on the flux of his own fugi-  
tive years, by the succession of the  
guiltless harvests he has reaped. He  
is haunted with no apprehensions like  
the inhabitants of great cities, of con-  
jugal infidelity, or of a too numerous pos-  
terity. His labors are always surpassed  
by the benefits of nature.—When the  
sun gets to the sign of Virgo, he sum-  
mons his kindred, he invites his neigh-  
bors, and marches at their head, by the  
dawning of the day, with sickle in hand,  
to the ripening field. His heart exults  
with joy as he binds up the swelling  
sheaves, while his children dance around  
them, crowned with garlands of blue  
bottles and wild poppies. Their harm-  
less play recalls to his memory the  
amusements of his own early days, and  
of his virtuous ancestors, whom he  
hopes at length to rejoin in a better  
world.

"The sight of his copious harvest  
demonstrates to him that there is a God;  
and every return of that joyous season,  
bringing to his recollection the delicious  
cares of his past existence, inspires him  
with gratitude to the Great Being who  
has united the transient society of man  
by an eternal chain of blessings.

"Ye flowery meadows! ye majestic  
murmuring forests! ye mossy fountains!  
ye desert rocks, frequented by the dove  
alone! ye enchanting solitudes, which  
charm by your ineffable concerts! happy  
is the man who shall be permitted to  
unveil your hidden beauties; but still  
happier is he who shall have it in his  
power calmly to enjoy them in the in-  
heritance of his forefathers!"

## MASONIC.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, at their last  
session, passed a bill, exempting the new  
Masonic Hall in Philadelphia, from taxation  
for twenty years. While the bill was under  
debate, the following interesting tribute  
was paid to an institution venerable no less  
for its antiquity and mysterious attributes,  
than for the wide diffusion of its sacred  
character.

Mr. Estep rose and said, that the so-  
ciety claiming the passage of the bill,  
was the wonder of the world whether its  
antiquity, constitution, or secrets that  
are kept by it are considered. As to its  
antiquity, there certainly is no conclu-  
sive information that can be given: its  
origin at the present day, cannot be de-  
termined; this he conceived to be con-  
vincing testimony of its just claim to

antiquity. But as an institution, we are  
not led to inquire into its origin, or the  
place that first gave it birth. Masons, he  
believed, claim for it higher antiquity  
and trace it further back than he was  
disposed to do.—the best view he could  
give, was taken from ancient history; he  
conceived its origin to have commenced  
in Egypt, among the priesthood of the  
kingdom; there it was erected a stand-  
ard against idolatry, and all the hierogly-  
phicks of the society were intended to  
illustrate the attributes of the Supreme  
power.—This society having so origi-  
nated in making a formal stand against  
idolatry, it then travelled into Persia,  
and was there instituted for more im-  
portant purposes—it became the sanc-  
tuary of theological science; it was not  
confined to Masonry alone, but extend-  
ed its views to other subjects;—and it  
was to this institution in Persia, that the  
world were indebted for the great-  
est discoveries in chemistry, mathe-  
matics, &c.

Masonry then flourished in the city of  
Tyre from which Solomon obtained his  
principal workmen in the building of the  
temple, and continued to flourish there,  
until its invasion and conquest by Ne-  
buchadnezzar, when that city was broken  
up and the inhabitants dispersed; they  
carried their masonic arts with them to  
the islands and shores of the Medi-  
terranean. When it was introduced in-  
to Europe, he could not determine, whe-  
ther by the Roman arms or during the  
Crusades, but its introduction to this  
country, from thence, was well known.  
It was equally well known that many  
documents were lost by the destruction  
of the Alexandrian library, which would  
have thrown light on the subject—that  
library was destroyed in the year 640,  
during the progress of the Mahometan  
arms. It was done in pursuance of the  
remarkable saying of Caliph Omar,  
who, when he was asked whether the  
library should be destroyed, answered,  
'if any thing contained in it is contrary  
to the Alcoran, it ought to be destroyed,  
and if nothing is there but what is in the  
Alcoran, there is no necessity for pre-  
serving it, and therefore it may be des-  
troyed.' If the institution is examined  
on the ground of merit it would be found  
not unworthy of notice; it was the most  
useful and worthy except christianity,  
and its ramifications extended through-  
out every part of the world; its united  
energies were powerful, and when uni-  
ted, masons could accomplish wonders.  
This institution is the grand asylum,  
where distress always finds a fostering  
hand, and it liberates from the chains of  
bondage the Christian taken by the  
Mahometan.

Mr. Estep said he was not a mason,  
he did not know their secrets, but it was  
said that they knew each other by signs,  
wherever scattered, and that they recog-  
nized each other in the most remote re-  
gions, where every other bond to unite  
men was wanting. It has been of im-  
mense advantage to individuals in the  
hour of distress. He knew a widow who  
went to the shores of the Mississippi to  
a remote spot with her husband, like  
Naomi of old, they went out full but in  
a short time she lost her husband, and  
on the discovery of a masonic paper, be-  
longing to him, the society fostered her,  
and she was handed from one society to  
the other, without expence, until she  
was restored to the home she had left  
and to her children.

Another instance of their benevolence  
he would also relate. A person went  
from Morgantown to New-Orleans with  
a large quantity of flour; not being able  
to sell it there, he took it to the west  
Indies; he was recognized as a mason;  
he died, the brethren interposed, took  
charge of his cargo, sold it, and remit-  
ted the proceeds to the Grand Lodge  
of New-York, who remitted it to the  
family of the deceased at Morgantown,  
who received it. He would remark, that  
instances like these, which were nume-  
rous, had a powerful effect. The insti-  
tution, from its constitution, which he  
had seen, claims the doctrine of the  
christian religion: it debars every per-  
son from entering its sanctuary, who  
does not recognize the authority of di-  
vine revelation; the peculiar doctrines of  
our holy religion are incorporated into  
that society.

## REMARKS.

I have heard some people say, they  
can wrap themselves in the cloak of in-  
nocence, and treat detraction with con-  
tempt; but it seems to me a very difficult  
thing. Slander is like a heavy shower,  
and though you may stand dry beneath  
the penthouse of your conscience, the  
world does not see it. Men in this re-  
spect differ from angels;—they have  
more joy over one fallen sinner, than  
over a hundred just persons.

To forgive is the most arduous pitch  
human nature can arrive at. A coward  
has often fought; a coward has often con-  
quered; but a coward never forgave.  
The power of doing that, flows from a  
strength of soul conscious of its own  
force; whence it draws certain safety  
which its enemy is not of consideration  
enough to interrupt.

A gentleman who had been abusive-  
ly treated, on asking a Christian friend  
if he did not think it would be manly to  
resent the abuse, received for answer,  
Yes it would certainly be man-like to  
resent it; but it would be God-like to  
forgive it.